

THE

Carolina Farmer

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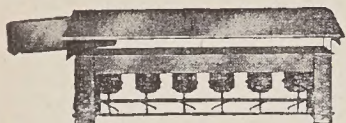
Official Organ
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

JANUARY, 1952

Mr. Tobacco Farmer!

"Men Who Know Tobacco Best"

have been curing their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo curers for years!



Among "the men who know tobacco best" are many practical tobacco farmers. In the winter and spring they operate their farms, then during the tobacco selling season they devote their time as auctioneers, graders, buyers and warehousemen. Because of their expert knowledge of

tobacco, both as tobacco growers and as tobacco experts in the market, these men have become recognized as "The Men Who Know Tobacco Best."

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★ **TOBACCO BUYERS** with farming interests

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★ **TOBACCO WAREHOUSEMEN** with farming interests

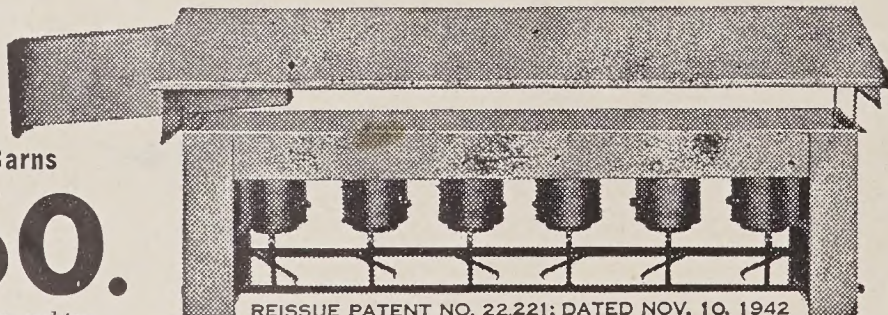
Knowing tobacco is second nature to these men whose investment in the tobacco industry is tremendous.

Many tobacco warehousemen with farming interests have been curing their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo's for 10 years and more!

★ **STABILIZATION CORP. OFFICIALS** with farming interests

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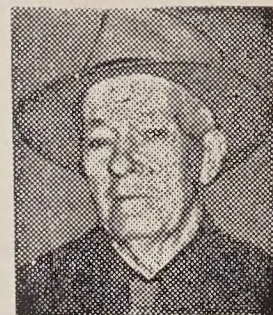
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won by farmers using oil-burning curers.



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MR. ROY AVERETTE
Another Wake County farmer who swears by Florence-Mayo . . . and wins regularly.



MR. J. C. AVERETTE
Winning State Fair tobacco awards is nearly a habit in this Florence-Mayo using family!



MR. A. H. SAULS
Winning State Fair Prizes for his tobacco is nothing new for this Wake County Mayo user!

(Prize winners from other localities, who cured with Florence-Mayo's were not present when these photos were made at the fair grounds)

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Agriculture Looks Ahead

By REX F. DALY, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Farmers can look forward to a fairly good year for agriculture in 1952—much like 1951 in some respects. Larger supplies of farm products, crops and livestock combined, are in prospect for next year. With larger supplies, prices farmers get for these products may average about the same as for 1951.

Although producers may receive a little more money for larger marketings next year, with rising production costs their net farm income may be about the same as in 1951. With higher living costs in prospect for the farmer, the purchasing power of his net income in 1952 is likely to show little, if any, improvement over 1951. Non-agricultural income, however, is currently at a record high and is expected to continue to rise in 1952.

Higher Disposable Income

The defense program will continue to be the dominant influence in the outlook for 1952. Any major change in defense activities, either a step-up or a slow-down, would materially influence the outlook for the coming year. As of the third quarter of this year, national security spending was at an annual rate of 41 billion dollars, or approximately 12 per cent of the total value of output. Under present plans these expenditures may rise another 25 billion dollars by next fall and at that time the defense program probably will be taking around 18 to 19 per cent of total output. With increased employment and higher wage rates, as the defense program expands, the disposable income of consumers (after taxes) is expected to rise over the coming year—possibly around 5 per cent—even though tax rates will be higher.

Aggregate demands on the economy for goods and services are expected to continue to rise as more goods are purchased for the defense program. But, as we shall see, there are some moderating factors.

Businessmen may spend somewhat less for new plants and inventories in 1952 but increased spending by consumers and by the government is expected to result in 8 to 10 per cent rise in the economy's aggregate demand for goods and services.

Moderating factors include the relatively large inventories, record farm output, expanded productive capacity, price and wage controls, credit restrictions and higher taxes.

Higher consumer incomes and restricted supplies of many durable goods such as automobiles and household appliances probably will result in a somewhat stronger demand for food and other farm products next year.

Foreign Demand, Other Factors

Foreign demand for agricultural products is also expected to be fairly strong in 1952.

In response to the Nation's need for food and fiber, record supplies of farm products as a whole are expected next year, if the weather behaves. Crop production available for sale in the '51-52 marketing year is estimated about 6 per cent above a year ago. The estimated cotton crop is 58 per cent larger. And record supplies of fats and oils are in prospect for the '51-52 marketing year.

Feed supplies are above average, but expected expansion in production of livestock and livestock products in 1952 probably will make it necessary to further reduce reserve feed grain stocks by the end of the '51-52 feeding year. Production of meat and other livestock products is expected to be larger in 1952. Cattle and calf slaughter may be about 10 per cent above the relatively low levels of this year. The net build-up of cattle during the year probably will equal about one-fourth of the number of cattle slaughtered during 1951. This expansion in productive capacity indicates a potentially larger supply of beef for coming years. Poultry production

also may increase a little and output of pork and dairy products is expected to continue high in 1952.

Exports of farm products probably will not be greatly different from the fiscal 1950-51 level. Larger cotton exports may about offset a somewhat smaller volume of coarse grains, dairy and poultry products, and some other commodities during 1951-52. Exports of tobacco will be a little larger and wheat exports are expected to be about the same as in fiscal year 1950-51.

With prospects for a continued high level of consumer demand and larger supplies of meat and other foods for domestic consumption in 1952, food consumption per person probably will increase further, even though the population grows by about 2 million.



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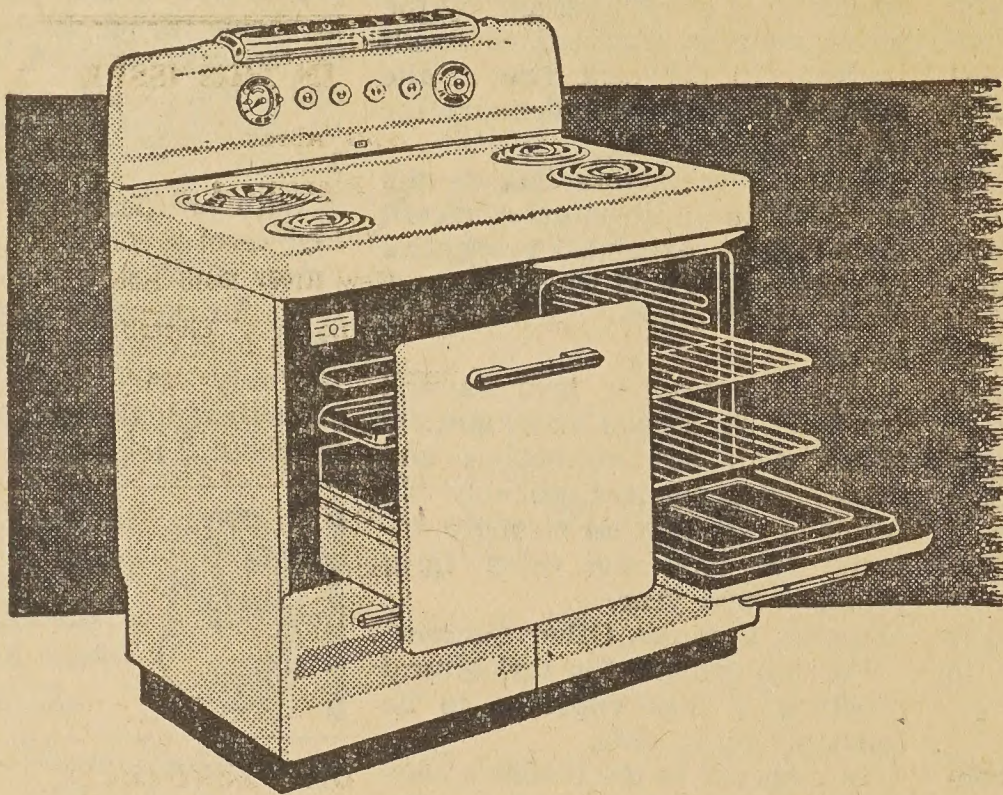
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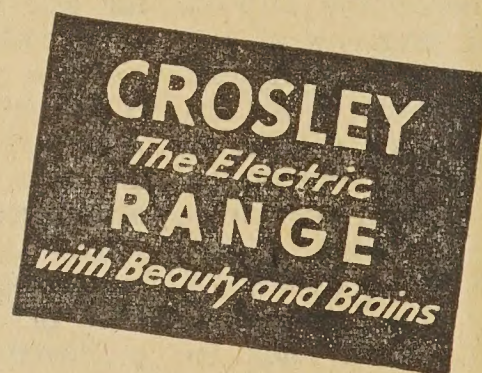
"Mastermind" Clock Timer turns heat on in oven, times cooking interval, shuts heat off when time is up.

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Oven Thermostat with Automatic Oven Pre-heat sets for double-quick pre-heating of oven to temperature desired, then holds temperature precisely.

New Infra-red Broiler covers wide, deep area of big oven with intense heat—for fast, smokeless, "charcoal" type broiling.

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CONWAY, S. C.
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"CASH IF YOU HAVE IT — CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT"

WATT'S COOKING

By the STAFF

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January, 1952

Number 1

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OUR FRONT COVER

The attractive young lady on our cover is Ida Maude Black of Alleghany County, who was named "Miss North Carolina Rural Electrification, 1951." To see the competition she beat, and what's ahead for her, see the story on page 14.

The Carolina Farmer

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SERVING THE MEMBERS OF RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVES IN NORTH CAROLINA

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HIGHWAY SAFETY . . . The lead editorial in the November issue of CAROLINA FARMER dealt with highway safety. It was the last thing our former editor, J. E. Nicholson, wrote before he left for his new job.

About the time you started reading that issue, an automobile on an icy Pennsylvania road collided with a gasoline trailer truck. The truck jackknifed across the road, directly in front of another car—in which Nick was riding.

Nick will recover. But he will have to spend months with his back in a brace.

Also severely injured is the assistant manager of the REA co-op where Nick had just taken over as manager. That co-op was without the services of two key men for weeks.

It happened because somebody made just one little mistake of judgment behind the wheel of a motor vehicle.

WE'RE LOSING OUT IN FOOD PRODUCTION, TOO . . . You have seen articles about our falling behind in production of airplanes and tanks and the like. Well, food is an important munition in the cold war, and we are not doing very well in that sector either.

We needed more food than ever before in 1951, and we got less than we used. We dipped into our reserves, so that we have only 25% as much butter on hand as before Korea, and less than a quarter of a year's supply of corn. The weather kept the crops down, and so did the lack of farm labor. There were 400,000 fewer farm workers in 1951 than in 1950.

In order not to fall farther back in 1952, we will need the output of 3,000,000 additional acres at present average productivity. But we do not have the acres, nor do we have the men to farm them if we had the new land.

The answer lies in larger yields per acre. It lies in reducing waste and losses. It lies in labor-saving equipment, so that each farm hand can produce more. It lies in hay driers, barn cleaners, automatic stokers, in irrigation of cotton and truck crops.

Electricity on the farm is the best hand any farmer ever hired. Now it is the patriotic privilege of the farmer to set electricity to work on the farm defense job. If you want suggestions about using electricity in your own farming operations, your co-op's electrification adviser will give them to you.

Shocking Business

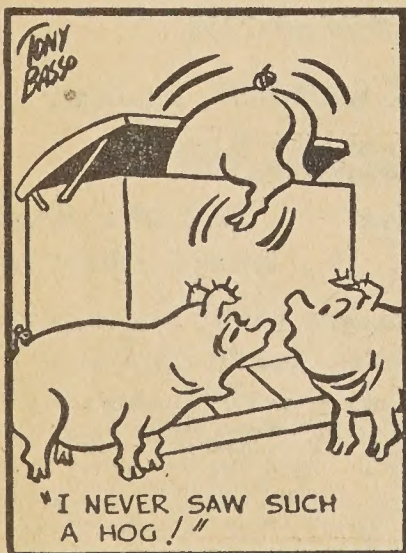
Livestock get a real "kick" out of one business that has grown big with rural electrification. Or, do they? At any rate, your best answer when your stock start singing "Don't Fence Me In" is a new type fence controller.

The manufacturers, Guaranteed Products, Inc. of Wellington, Ohio



have developed a controller with only one moving part—a small electrical relay to 'make' and 'break' the shock it supplies to an electrified farm fence.

Their new model, called "Shox-Stok" retails for only a little more than twenty dollars. They claim a marked improvement over motor-driven and oscillating type controllers. The new controller oper-



ates from 115 volt A.C. and produces an effective, interrupted shock to the farm fence with low power input.

If stock fencing is your problem, you can get detailed information concerning this "shocking business" by writing the manufacturer.

Washday Wonders

Larger capacity seems to be the answer not only to washday troubles but to general farm efficiency where water is the answer.

Several pump manufacturers have announced additions to their lines recently. Among these are the two new larger capacity models added to the line of Delco Horizontal Convertible Jet Pumps. These new pumps are capable of delivering up to 1620 gallons of water per hour and operating at depths to 120 feet. Simple and compact in design, they operate on either 115 or 230 volt 60 cycle AC and have built-in overload protection, ball bearings and lifetime lubrication.

Design and construction is such that the working parts of the pumps can be removed as a unit without disturbing any plumbing connections. Conversion from shallow well to deep well operation is easy and inexpensive.

These pumps will be available

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OR OUT** with a single wire and



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with a wide range of tank sizes and fittings for shallow well and single-pipe and double-pipe deep well complete water system installations.

Soybean production has risen from 50,000 acres in 1907 to more than 12 million acres at the present time.

Farmers are using three times as much fertilizer as they did ten years ago.

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If you suffer with attacks of Asthma and choke and gasp for breath, if restful sleep is difficult because of the struggle to breathe, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Company for a FREE trial of the FRONTIER ASTHMA MEDICINE, a preparation for temporary symptomatic relief of paroxysms of Bronchial Asthma. No matter where you live or whether you have faith in any medicine under the sun, send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Frontier Asthma Co. 468-J Frontier Bldg. 462 Niagara St. Buffalo 1, N.Y.



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**GENERAL MOTORS
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Battle For The Roanoke

The Roanoke River and its tributaries are being harnessed to serve the people who live in and near its basin. The great river has its headwaters in the North Carolina and Virginia mountains, and flows through Virginia and northeastern North Carolina to Albemarle Sound. For centuries it has flowed to the sea, sometimes calmly, sometimes angrily and causing death and destruction. It is a powerful force of destruction in its present condition. Harnessed, its power can be made to work for, not against, the people of the area.

Harnessing the river will make cheap hydro-electric power available. If the Federal government markets the power, REA-financed co-ops and municipalities will be among the preference customers for that power.

That preference was written into law in 1944. The basis is that since the power is made available from dams built with the money of all the people, the people should not be required to pay tribute to any

commercial company for the privilege of getting that power.

When a river comes under control, many benefits are possible. If a power company controls its flow, electric power is likely to be almost the only benefit. When a government agency undertakes the control, its dams are almost multi-purpose — bringing flood control, silt control, navigation and recreation. Electric power is likely to be a much smaller part of the total benefit than when a private company controls the waters.

New Power Sources

The Federal government is building Philpott Dam, on the Smith River which flows into the Dan. That dam is largely for flood control. The Buggs Island Dam on the mainstream near Chase City, Va., which has considerable hydro-electric possibility, is nearly complete. The best power site in the river basin because it will produce low-cost hydro power is, however, Roanoke Rapids near Weldon, N. C., since it will obtain the benefit of

the regulated stream flow provided by Buggs Island Dam.

Who is to develop the Roanoke Rapids site is the subject of a bitter struggle. The Army Engineers have long studied the river basin's potentialities and have proposed flood control and power dams at the sites shown on the accompanying map. Commercial power companies, too, have long known that the river would yield electric energy, and they have done a considerable amount of preliminary work in connection with some of the sites. The Virginia Electric & Power Company had the Roanoke Rapids site for 25 years or more but did nothing until recently.

VEPCO Plans Generating Plant

The Federal Power Commission, which must give its approval in the form of a power project license before any such stream can be utilized to develop hydro power, has granted a license to Virginia Electric & Power Company to construct a 90,000 kw generating plant there. The Department of Interior,



vigorously backed by REA-financed co-ops in Virginia, has protested strongly, contending that Roanoke Rapids is part of the river basin development approved by Congress for Federal construction.

The courts upheld the license granted by the FPC. Indications are that a further appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Department of Interior and the Virginia REA Association are opposing the FPC decision on the grounds that Congress in approving an overall Army Engineers development plan for the Roanoke River Basin, reserved the Roanoke Rapids site for Federal development.

Government plans for development of the basin and co-op plans for connecting transmission lines have already caused a change of heart in VEPCO to the extent that a 25% rate reduction has been made to Virginia co-ops. Some North Carolina co-ops have also received reductions from their suppliers up to as much as 50%.

Co-ops Uneasy Over Developments

The farmer members of the electric co-ops fear, with apparent justification, if history is a guide, that if the private power companies get control of this public resource, the co-ops would again be at the mercy of commercial companies.

An indication of what is in the wind is the action of VEPCO in filing an application with the FPC to build still another dam in the basin, the Gaston Dam in North Carolina just upstream from Roanoke Rapids.

The dam would have three 29,000 kw generators, with provision for a fourth. When operated at full capacity, it would produce enough electricity to meet the needs of a city the size of Raleigh or Greensboro.

Another subject of great controversy is how the power from the Federal dams is to reach preference customers. All Federal power in this area is marketed by Southeastern Power Administration, with offices in Georgia. That administration, an agency of the Department of Interior, proposed

to build transmission lines to deliver this power. The power companies successfully opposed this, claiming that they have sufficient capacity in their transmission lines to "wheel" the power to the customers with the result that Congress denied funds to SEPA to construct the facilities. Actually they would be very glad to buy all the power right at the dam.

"Wheeling" power is transmitting as a common carrier, just as a railroad carries freight. Preference customers buy direct from the supplier—in this case SEPA. The price must include a charge to the wheeling company for the use of its facilities, just as the price of an automobile includes the freight. In most cases companies accept wheeling arrangements only when they find they cannot buy the power outright, and then only to prevent the construction of public transmission lines.

Agreements Sought with SEPA

Municipalities and co-ops interested in the Roanoke development have favored the public power lines. If they cannot be built, the co-ops would be willing in most cases to work out arrangements with SEPA for other lines under control of sympathetic interests. Co-ops in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma have made such arrangements, which are also under heavy attack and involved in legal proceedings. Co-ops in the Dakotas have made similar agreements, but because commercial companies are participants and direct beneficiaries they are not attacked.

Each case involves the co-op building a steam plant to "firm up" the hydro power. A fuel-burning plant and a hydro plant operated together can produce much more power than the sum of the two operated separately.

Although the Virginia cooperatives obtained REA approval of a loan to construct a proposed generating and transmission system to be interconnected with Buggs Island, and which would deliver power to their load centers, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia denied the co-ops' applications for authority to borrow the funds from REA even though REA had already approved the loan. In

denying the application the commission gave as its reason that it would result in greater cost than by purchase from VEPCO at the rate of 7.5 mills—the rate the company offered after the co-ops obtained REA financing. The earlier rate averaged more than one cent per kilowatt hour.

Co-ops in eastern North Carolina, which had been paying 12 to 15 mills instead of the 7½ mills those in other sections paid, had a number of conferences with REA officials, SEPA leaders, and representatives of municipalities in the area. They wanted to find out whether a similar power supply network was possible in order to bring them the cheap Roanoke River power to which they are entitled. SEPA requested funds for a transmission line into the area, but after a stormy session Congress failed to appropriate funds for it. However, while the co-ops were preparing an application for an REA loan to build their own generating plant and transmission facilities, the wholesale suppliers substantially reduced wholesale rates.

The North Carolina and Virginia electric co-ops have a vital interest in seeing that this great natural resource is developed for the public benefit. It will help them both by providing cheaper and more adequate power and by reducing the general level of electric power rates.

Power Companies Get More Tax Benefits

Certificates of necessity for rapid amortization of new power facilities reached a total of \$683,710,936 for 72 projects which have been approved, Defense Electric Power Administration announced last month. DEPA reviews applications, but the certificates are issued by the Defense Production Administration.

DEPA disclosed that it has received a total of 401 applications for a total tax benefit of \$2,514,212,492.

Light In The World

By the Rev. Francis B. Sayre

Francis Sayre is one of America's most distinguished clergymen. He is Dean of the Washington Cathedral, where his grandfather, Woodrow Wilson is buried. This article is the speech Dean Sayre gave at the annual meeting of the Southside Electric Cooperative, Crewe, Va., on July 14, 1951.

You have chosen a crucial time to hold your annual meeting. I am glad, for I believe that out of this gathering may come something just as vital to the world as what we hope may issue forth from the meeting at this moment of other men around a table of truce in Korea. Those men, far off across the Pacific, are just beginning to explore the possibilities of cooperation instead of war. But *you* have fourteen fruitful years of cooperative practice behind you now. A world, broken and fearful, may well look to you to teach it how men can work and live together.

The principle that brought your cooperative into being in 1937 is one in which I have long believed. I think I first learned about it as a young lad working on a ranch in Montana. The ranchers got together that winter and decided that they wanted a rural telephone line. So each one sent one ranch hand to join the crew that would string the lines to every ranch. I learned about cooperatives the hard way—by digging post-holes up and down all over that frozen range!

And I have not been a stranger to the principle since, for after all a church is a Cooperative too.

Men band together not only for telephone and material things, but also so that they may share the spiritual advantages that come only through the common life. We cooperated to establish this great nation so that the collective power of all might guarantee freedom to each one. And in every village and town across this land we gather still in churches so that through one another God may shed his light in to the empty corners of our little lives.

Without each other, you see, we can have neither telephones nor a free nation nor even God. Life is cooperative whether we like it or not; apart from the cooperative principle we die.

This much, I think, is pretty obvious—though it is rather surprising to remember that it was by no means clear to everyone until pioneers like yourselves demonstrated the principle in cooperatives like Southside. Even now there are some who in their ivory isolation are suspicious of any joint effort by men to help themselves, even in rudimentary ways.

But what is clear where telephones and electric lights and power machinery is concerned, is not quite so obvious where more fundamental things are in question. Many the community that has made tremendous progress in easing the physical load of life, but which yet has not discovered what to do with the added leisure and efficient abundance that electricity brings. What do we *do* with the freedom that modern tools give us? As we advance in techniques, have we grown morally, so that we are able to share our new prosperity intelligently and cooperatively? What is the spiritual and social counterpart of our material advancement? These are the urgent questions that all the world is asking—desperately these days—for the fate of peace or destruction depends upon the solution mankind finds.

It isn't for lack of food or time or ability that the world is in danger, but for lack of the moral capacity to live together like brothers.

Just this week I returned from a trip to Europe. Last Monday I

was driving across the northern plateau of Spain—that great plain between two mountain ranges that is the granary of the Iberian peninsula. As I went I was thinking of what I would say to you today. I thought of the contrast between those Spanish farmers and our own fine people of Virginia. The soil in the two places is about equally fertile, but there it is tilled in the same primitive way that it was centuries ago—by wooden ploughs behind oxen. Here and there you see the sun-baked peasants, raggedly shod, bending over from the waist down, doing their reaping with a hand sickle. Here, along the road, comes a load of wheat piled atop a cart with two huge wheels and drawn by one of those heroically struggling little Spanish burros. There, beside the mud-bricked village, you'll see the women tossing the wheat in the air to winnow out the chaff, and then beating it by hand on the threshing floor to gain the grain that is then laboriously ground by a stone mill powered by a blindfold mule.

Once we passed a power line, but its current was destined for the cities of Spain, not the farms. To my companion, a French woman of discernment, I reflected aloud how wonderful it would be if some of that electricity could be used on the farms the way you use it here through your Cooperative. But the French lady replied, "No, I hope you Americans never teach us that!" "Why not"? I asked in surprise. And then she expressed what I think is the view of the rest of the world outside America. She said, "these people, who work hard from sun-up till sun-down are happy even though they have little to show for their work. If you teach them easier labor-saving ways, they will not be happy, for they will not know what to do with the luxuries and pleasures that efficiency would bring. "You Americans," she continued, "show that. You have all

the gadgets in the world, but you are not happy, nor can you show us the way to peace. We do not want of you material progress, unless you can also give us moral leadership! Can you teach us Europeans really how to live together”?

There was doubt behind this question; doubt that I or any of my countrymen had found the answer. It is the doubt that today besets the whole world about itself. One would be somewhat less than honest if he did not admit that even Americans are not immune to this doubt about themselves. To what a crossroad have we all come, when despite our wistful hopes we all have to wonder whether the progress of science is a blessing, or whether the speed-up of life it brings is really not a danger because we cannot grow spiritually as rapidly. A preacher once put it poignantly when he referred to that lovely farm girl of the Old Testament and asked, “You can improve Ruth’s sickle, but the question is, How far can you improve Ruth?” When she has to work all day in the field there is no doubt about the peace of her spirit, for all her moral and physical being is absorbed in her toil. But when you show her how to get a day’s work done in two hours with the help of machinery, then what meaning does she find in her life for the rest of the day? If she finds none, then the poor girl will disintegrate spiritually. And that is just what the world is doing today. And this was what my French friend feared for the Spanish peasants.

But is it necessarily so? I don’t think so. And what I have learned of the Southside Electric Cooperative encourages me to believe that right here in Virginia there is a group of people who, having pioneered in the achievement of material well-being for all, are now lighting the way for the soul of mankind by achieving *new* meanings under the changed conditions of modern life.

Don’t ever underestimate the importance of what you are doing here. It matters tremendously. For while it is true, as Ben Franklin

said, that the world must hang together or it will hang separately, still there are many different ways of organizing its togetherness. There are several sorts of cooperation upon which a society can be constructed. It can be a private cooperative set up, owned, and run by free citizens like yourselves. Or we may voluntarily delegate the cooperative administration of our affairs to a government, either local or Federal in a system that to this extent is called “Socialistic.” Or a society may be so ordered that the central government takes over the regulation of the common life by force and rules without the assent of its subjects at all. When this happens, as in Russia, it is only propaganda that can still describe such a society as “cooperative.” There you no longer cooperate; you just submit.

As between these three systems there can be little doubt about which the world would prefer. The model of private organization in which willing men band together to help themselves is the ideal which from the days of the early

American settlers has caught the admiration of people everywhere. Why then have they not adopted it? Why do they still mistrust our democratic ways and let dictators arrange their lives for them?

Well, it is plain that in any private cooperative like this one, success depends entirely upon the membership. Not upon the excellence of some administrator in Washington or on the wisdom of some marshall in Moscow, but upon the careful responsibility of each person who belongs to the group. If one member selfishly abuses his privileges, all must suffer.

And that is precisely what the rest of the world fears at the hands of private individuals. I’m sure that you yourselves can understand this wariness, for in the history of your own effort to share the benefits of electric power in this community you too have run up against the unbending greed on the part of great private interests. Centuries of experience with barons and merchant princes whose sense of social responsibili-



Above, Dean Sayre is pictured addressing Southside members.

ty was no more developed than that of some of our American utility companies, has led many people in the world to entrust the welfare of their corporate life to governments and dictators, instead of taking it into their own hands.

They have not learned, in other words, to trust themselves—to take the power from private robbers and public tyrants, and operate it themselves. This is exactly what you have done! And this is the great contribution that you men of Virginia are making to Democracy.

But there's more to it even than that.

It takes a mighty good man to belong to a cooperative like this, as you must realize. Not only does he have to hold up his end, when it comes time to caring for equipment, repaying loans and taking a wise part in the good administration of the enterprise, but he has to believe in himself and trust his neighbor too. This is where the cooperative principle is related not merely to Democracy, but to Christianity too. No man can ever really believe in himself, much less live in brotherly fashion with his neighbor, unless he first believes in God. Unless he knows first hand what wondrous things God has given into his keeping. Unless he sees the miracle of God's Being in his own power to work and to love and to live.

It's pretty hard sometimes to be fond of a mean neighbor unless beneath his human surface you can recognize that same hidden light that God has made to burn in you and in everyone. No form of human cooperative will ever really work unless all the cooperators have something of that faith.

The Europeans are right when they protest that merely to put an electric light in every house is not enough to help the peoples of the world. You have also to encourage in each man's heart that inward illumination of which Christ spoke when he said, "I am the light of the world. He that followeth me

"Dean Sayre, in his address to the Southside Electric Cooperative, has very cogently and intelligently spoken out for the necessity of the cooperative venture by all men everywhere. He has presented a relevant and inspiring message to all people who are interested in spreading the light of brotherhood throughout the world."

—The Rev. Eugene Eager Wood, Jr., S.T.M.,
Rector of Nottoway Parish Episcopal
Churches, Virginia.

shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."*

I for one am convinced that this is the kind of faith that underlies the one thousand cooperatives associated with the Rural Electrification Administration. I am persuaded that these are the kind of people that by and large make up the 3,000,000 members of these associations. Senator George W. Norris, who in a way was the spiritual father of the whole movement, once told a story about his ageing mother which to my mind exquisitely illustrates the spirit of cooperative Democracy. He told of the time when he revisited the farm where his old mother lived in Nebraska. He found her planting trees. She was out in the hot sun painfully digging rows of holes in which to set the seedlings. "Why are you doing this?" Senator Norris asked his mother. "Are there not trees enough to give you shades? These will hardly be big enough in your lifetime." "Ah yes," the old lady replied, "I shall not be here to see them bear fruit, but my children will—and those that come after!"

It is not merely refrigerators and bathrooms and electric milking machines that we labor here to provide. Is it not much more? Does there not go with the joint effort to improve our physical standard of living a much deeper spirit of sacrifice and concern—

*John 8:12

not only for one another, but for those that come after? For those whom perhaps we shall never see, in other lands, in other ages.

We are called to be pioneers not only of electricity, but of an inwardly burning light that one day will light up the whole world with a faith that is now only a wistful doubt, and with a brotherhood that will bridge the hateful chasms now dividing men one from another.

There was a time in World War II when the Japanese fleet came out to attack our Task Force 58 off the island of Saipan. At once they were spotted, and Admiral Mitcher sent our planes out to attack the enemy at extreme range. You will remember that a bitter battle was fought as our fliers pressed home their onslaught. But when it was over there was not time for them to get back to the American carriers before darkness fell. No one who was there will ever forget the terrible problem that thus faced the commander of our fleet. For the safety of the ships in enemy waters demanded that we maintain complete blackout, but yet without lights the planes now fast running out of gas could not land in time on the decks of the carriers. Our hearts were in our mouths as we stood on the bridge of our ships and listened to the growing crisis over the inter-communication system, and heard the returning planes circling helplessly overhead. All at once the desperate command was given, and from horizon to horizon the darkling sea was lit by searchlights beamed straight up: beacons to guide the exhausted airmen to a safe haven. The men on my ship cheered when they saw those lights. What cared they if for an hour their own lives were in jeopardy, if others had thereby been saved!

Light in the darkness. Not only in the houses where men dwell, but in their hearts as well. To bring light within the borders of our own lives, and beyond—that is the spirit of a true cooperative.

Opposition Develops At New River Dam Hearings

Strong support and strong opposition to a proposed hydro development at Glendale Springs were voiced at two hearings conducted by the Federal Power Commission on a request for a permit by the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir. The hearings were held at West Jefferson, N. C. November 27, and at Roanoke, Va., November 29.

The application envisioned two alternate proposals, both involving construction of a dam 200 feet high on the South Fork of the New River near Glendale Springs. One proposal also provides for diversion of water from the reservoir by way of a water tunnel 13,000 feet through the Blue Ridge to the Reddies River in Wilkes county, where the power house would be located.

This plan would provide three times as much power, according to preliminary studies, and would mean a cheaper cost of power, but it was also the plan on which opposition fire was centered.

The diversion plan would cost about \$15,000,000 and is designed to supply that general mountain region "with ample power forever." The non-diversion plan would cost around \$7,000,000, but the cost of power produced from it would be very little less than the cost of power now purchased from the co-op's commercial supplier. The amount also would not be enough to supply the co-op's ultimate needs.

At the first hearing in West Jefferson, northwest North Carolina business, county and civic groups registered support of the project. Along them were the West Jefferson City Council, Lions Club and Women's Club; Jefferson Rotary Club; Chambers of Commerce in Ashe, Wilkes and Caldwell counties and town of Boone, and also from Ashe County the Board of Commissioners, Wildlife Club, County School and Farm Agent. The State REA was represented by Gwyn Price, who also read a let-

ter from the governor of North Carolina endorsing the project.

About 500 people attended the hearing.

Most of the opponents at the hearing reserved their discussion until the Roanoke meeting, which was attended by about 200 persons. The supporters of the project did not testify at this hearing.

The chief objections were the alleged detrimental effect to downstream hydro-electric plants, hindrance of industrial development further down the river, pollution problems caused by lower water, and other miscellaneous objections. Statements of the governors of Virginia and West Virginia, opposing the project, were read into the record. Power companies, railroads and chambers of commerce were among the opponents.

At the conclusion of the hearing, dates were set for filing of briefs by both sides; January 2, 1952 for briefs by the co-op, February 1 for reply briefs, and February 14 for final briefs by the co-op.

Facts About Dairying In North Carolina

There are 374,000 cows (increase of 15,000 over 1949) valued at nearly 50 million dollars.

These cows are better fed—North Carolina's acreage of Ladino clover increased almost 1,000 times between 1945 and 1950—from 800 to 700,000 acres.

These cows produced 775 million quarts last year (average of 2,074 quarts per cow, which is an increase of 200 quarts per cow since 1945).

These cows bring to North Carolina farmers approximately 41 million dollars cash income annually.

The first dairy processing plant in North Carolina was built in 1909.

There are now over 200 plants in the state providing markets for an 87 million dollar dairy industry. (This includes value of dairy products consumed by the farm household).

Annual income from milk alone has increased almost 25 million dollars since 1945.

Industry is owned and operated chiefly by natives of North Carolina.

Farm Facts

A record attendance of 475,000 visited the 1951 North Carolina State Fair.

Rapidly changing patterns of farm production and marketing have greatly increased the importance of agricultural research, says Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine.

The 1951 corn crop is estimated at 3 billion bushels.

Fresh mash should be added to poultry feeders at least twice a day.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations was created in 1945.

Food exports for the year ending June 30, 1951, amounted to almost 20 million tons.

Small grains and shelled corn should be fumigated to kill insect pests as soon as possible after being binned.



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Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

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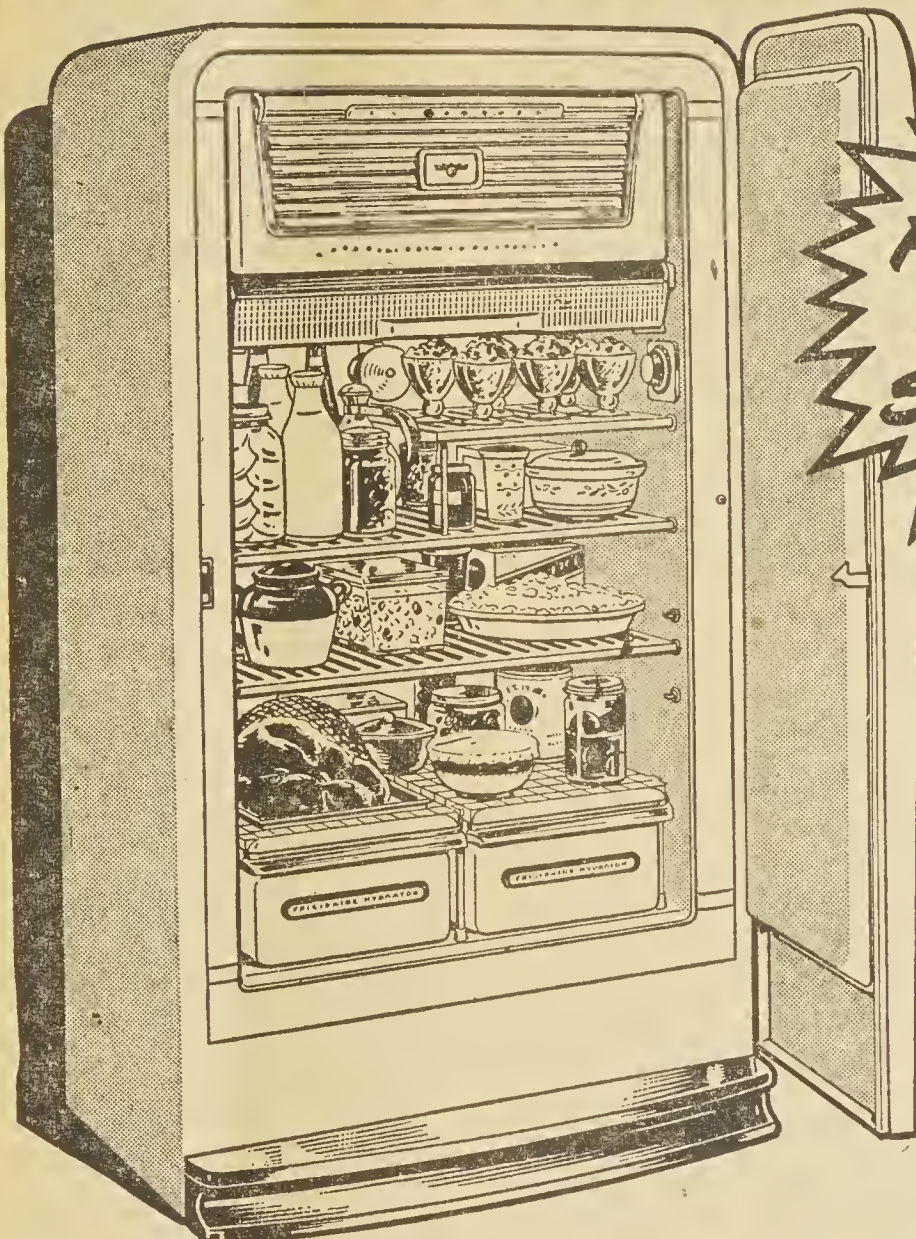
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THE CAROLINA FARMER

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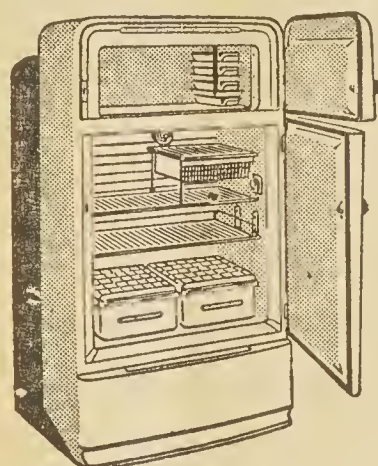
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Now you can have a refrigerator that lets you decide when to shop. Perhaps it's a day when stores are less crowded — parking is simpler, shopping's more leisurely. Whatever day you choose, you have the assurance that your Frigidaire Refrigerator will give you plenty of space — and the right kind of cold — for keeping all your foods safe from one shopping trip to the next. Shown here are representative models of Frigidaire's complete line.

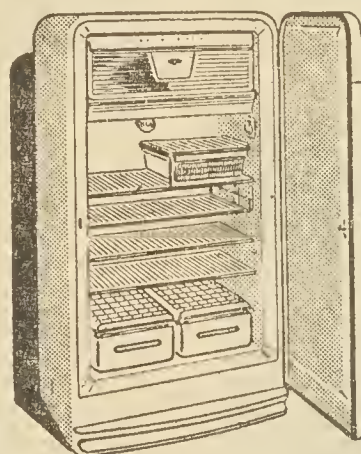
◀ **FRIGIDAIRE MASTER MODEL — MO-81** gives you 8.1 cu. ft. of storage space. Its full-width Super-Freezer Chest holds over 41 lbs. of frozen foods. You have 15.7 sq. ft. of shelf area and more space between shelves. Twin, stacking Hydrators give you moist-cold storage space for over 19 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Famous Meter-Miser mechanism provides a constant flow of safe cold top to bottom.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



**FRIGIDAIRE
IMPERIAL MODEL**

IO-100 — a new and different 10 cu. ft., 2-door refrigerator — gives you *three* kinds of cold, each with its own refrigerating system. Food-Freezer Cold in Locker-Top, Super-Safe Cold in food compartment, and Super-Moist Cold in Hydrators. Truly, America's finest refrigerator!



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DO-107 has 10.7 cu. ft. of storage space, full-width Super-Freezer Chest with 49 lb. capacity, Cold-Wall Cooling in food compartment. Has all the latest food-keeping features including Frigidaire's exclusive Quickube Ice Trays and the new, improved Meter-Miser mechanism.

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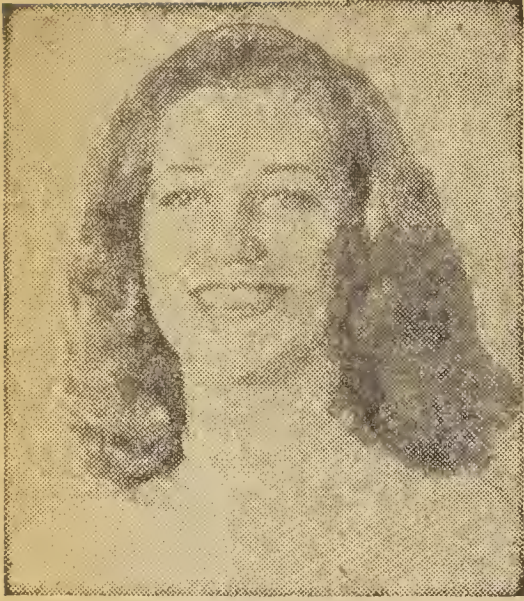
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North Carolina's "Miss R



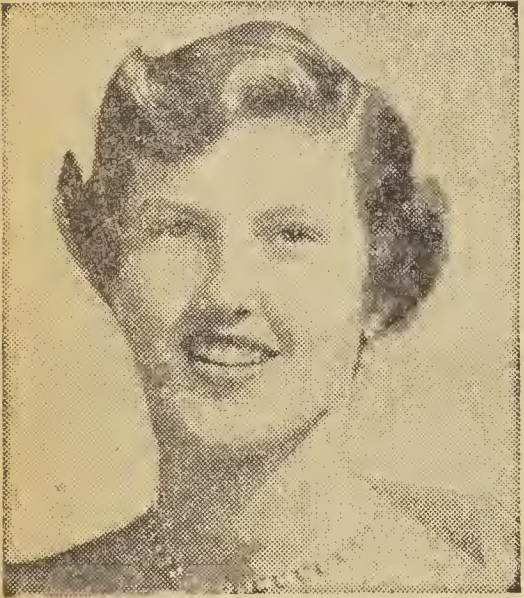
"Miss Davie Electric"
Miss Sarah Nell Hoots



"Miss Pee-Dee Electric"
Miss Geraldine Carpenter



"Miss Rutherford Electric"
Miss Barbara Sue Lewis



"Miss Pitt & Greene Electric"
Miss Joan Atkinson



"Miss Haywood Electric"
Miss Patsy McCracken



"Miss French Broad Electric"
Miss Jo Anne Ledford



"Miss Tri-County Electric"
Miss Jean Price

Here are North Carolina's most beautiful and talented girls. They were chosen to represent their own cooperatives in a statewide contest. At that contest, held in Raleigh in November, the winner was Miss Ida Maude Black, whose picture is second from the right in the top row.

Rural Electrification 1951"



"Miss Union Electric"
Miss Elmyra Poplin



"Miss Blue Ridge Electric"
Miss Ida Maude Black



"Miss Roanoke Electric"
Miss Betty Jane Boyce



"Miss Davidson Electric"
Miss Connie M. Garner



"Miss South River Electric"
Miss Naomi Parker



"Miss Albemarle Electric"
Miss Norma Dean Spence



"Miss Brunswick Electric"
Miss Mary Lennon

Miss North Carolina Rural Electric, 1951 is Miss Ida Maude Black. She is 19, a student at North Carolina State College for Women at Greensboro, and she lives with her parents at Sparta. They are members of the Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir

She will represent North Carolina at the national beauty and talent contest held next March at Chicago in connection with the annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. Published pictures of some

of the other State winners indicate that Ida Maude is up against some stiff competition.

To win this honor, she had to win a number of preliminary contests. First she was selected to represent Alleghany County in the contest to select that co-op's champion. The contest at the annual meeting was her next big test. At the meeting of the Tarheel EMC at Raleigh just after Thanksgiving she was one of 14 contestants, shown on this page, and one of 7 who survived the first elimination.

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Z- 4

Greene County Farmer Develops Tobacco Curer

Of the 36 awards for bright leaf tobacco offered at the 1951 N. C. State Fair, 33 went to farmers who cured their crops with oil burning tobacco curers.

More than 20, or approximately 60% of the prizes awarded to those farmers who cure with oil burning equipment went to users of the Florence-Mayo air conditioning tobacco curer. This record, while more impressive than any in the past, is still typical of the performance of this remarkable piece of equipment.

Invented by R. E. Mayo, Greene County farmer, the Florence-Mayo embodies a heating principle remarkably suited to the job of curing tobacco. Realizing the necessity of withdrawing approximately 4 tons of moisture from a barn of tobacco during the curing process, Mayo set out in 1935 to develop a heating system that would absorb this moisture most efficiently while at the same time providing means to keep an accurate and constant control of barn temperatures during the curing process. The result of his early experiments has been a curer that not merely affords inexpensive and easily regulated heat, but one that produces a dry heat regardless of outside weather conditions and distributes it with complete uniformity throughout the barn.

The basic principle involved, which has been judged an original invention in a circuit court of appeals, is that of drawing the air from outside the barn and heating and dehydrating it thoroughly before releasing it into the barn. Thus, all of the heated air passing up through the leaves of tobacco is "conditioned" to draw the moisture rapidly from the leaves. A carefully engineered hood, or canopy, covering the series of 4, 6 or 8 open flame burners in each unit, is adjusted in such a manner as to distribute the heated air with a maximum degree of uniformity.

Every part of the Florence-Mayo equipment is now being manufactured in their new factory at



Shown here are four of the tobacco farmers who won awards at the 1951 N. C. State Fair. L. to r., W. D. Cain, Sales Manager, Florence-Mayo Nuway Co., Farmville, N. C., Roy Averette, J. C. Averette, A. H. Sauls, and J. W. Williams, all of Wake County. These men won 18 of the 36 prizes awarded for bright leaf tobacco.

Farmville, N. C. In the first years of the operation, however, the burners were manufactured by the Florence Stove Company in both their Gardner, Mass., and Kankakee, Ill., plants. The Florence Stove Co. joined Mayo in the early stages of development. The burner used in the Mayo equipment is identical in type to those used in the Florence cooking ranges with further development designed for the specific purpose of curing tobacco.

It is the opinion of Mayo and other experts in the field that the improved quality of cure demonstrated in the many awards won by Mayo-cured tobacco is largely due to the air conditioning process. However, the heat control methods provided by the equipment contributed in a large measure to quality curing. In addition to producing a better cured tobacco, the equipment won enviable recognition in 1946 and 1947 after barn-fire surveys were made by the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service and Experiment Station. These surveys indicated that of more than

20,000 Mayo-equipped barns, less than one barn in every thousand had burned. This record, which was the lowest of all the more widely used curing systems, has remained constant through the years.

Florence-Mayo curers do not require flues, smoke stacks or electric power. The wickless open flame burners are arranged in groups of 4, 6 and 8 per unit, providing set sizes for various size barns. A complete curing set consists of 4 units. An air-intake duct in each unit extends through the barn wall and directs air from outside the barn directly over the open flame burners under the heat spreaders or hoods. The air is quickly heated and dehydrated under the hoods before being released throughout the barn.

The Florence-Mayo factory is located just off U. S. Highway 264 in Farmville, N. C. It employs approximately 75 people and enriches Farmville, North Carolina, with its payroll of several thousand dollars per week.

There's Big Brooding News DownNo Hens or Sows Needed

by Jerry Anderson,
Electrification Adviser,
French Broad E.M.C.

Each year in North Carolina, farmers lose thousands of pigs and chicks through freezing or crushing soon after birth. Farmers with small flocks and litters have often considered brooders an expensive type of insurance, and consequently have done little to aid nature in caring for the young farm animals.

This neglect has been costly. Figures show that one little pig in every five is lost during the first 8 weeks. Most of the crushing happens when the pigs are farrowed in cold weather and crowd up to the sow to keep warm. Others freeze to death.

By using simple, home-made heat lamp brooders, farmers can now eliminate both these hazards with very little initial expense. The heat lamp (infrared) employs the radiation method of warming objects instead of air. Invisible heat rays travel in all directions from the lamp, warming whatever body or object they strike. In brooders, these lamps eliminate expensive heat producing apparatus needed by brooders which depend on heating the air around chicks or pigs.

To make a pig brooder, just nail together a stout board partition about four or five feet wide, and about 30 inches high. Fasten the partition across a sheltered corner of your farrowing pen, allowing 12 inches clearance above the floor for the pigs to get under. Then install a 125-watt heat lamp behind the partition and about 30 inches above the floor. Plug in the cord and you have a first-class brooder.

Start Brooder Early

The brooder should be started 24 hours before the sow is expected to farrow. She will be attracted

by the heat and lie down with her stomach facing the brooder opening. The new-born pigs will seek the heat and enter the protected corner of the pen. Since the sow cannot enter the narrow opening, the pigs are insured against crushing as well as freezing.

This brooder has practically no maintenance costs since the heat lamp can be expected to burn for 5000 hours. This contrasts with the ordinary bulb which is expected to burn only 750 hours.

Since farm experts say that the first four or five pigs in a litter just cover expenses and the rest make

up the profit, farmers owe themselves this brooder. It is one investment in which the return shows where it is most needed—in the pocketbook.

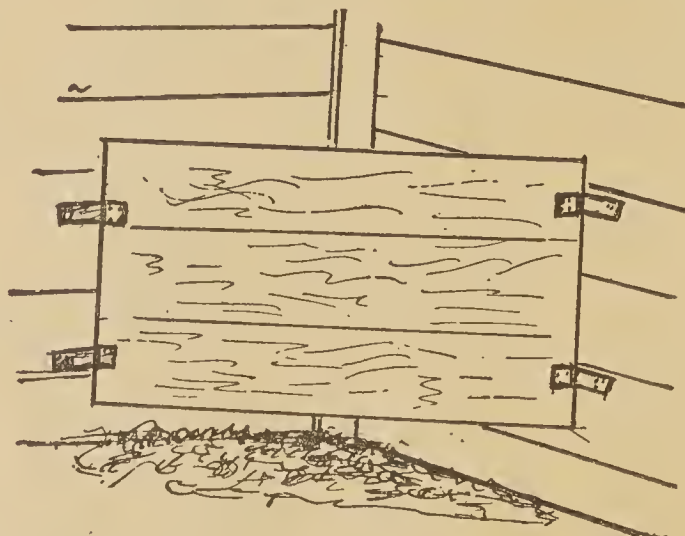
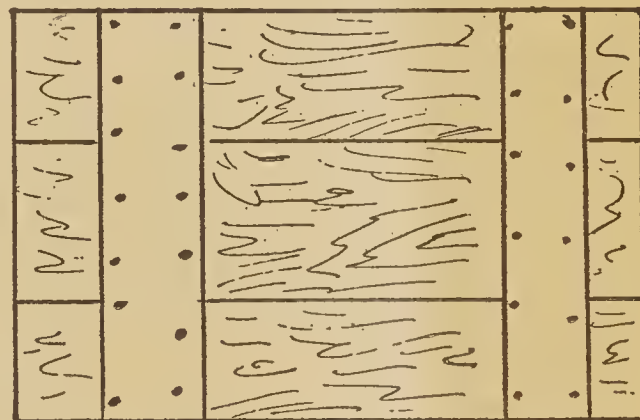
Low Initial Cost

The many advantages of heat lamp brooding hold good for chicks as well as pigs. Farmers have found that no other brooder compares in initial cost with the simple heat lamp brooder.

Small barnyard flocks (around 50 chicks) can be brooded successfully by hanging a 250-watt heat lamp about 18 inches from the floor and placing a heavy card-

Here's How You Set Up

1. Nail together a stout board partition about four or five feet wide and 30 inches high, with a metal hasp at each inside corner.



2. Fasten the partition across a sheltered corner of your farrowing pen, allow 12 inches clearance above the floor for pigs to get under.

On The Farm

board, tin, or tarpaper railing around it to keep the young chicks close to the lamp. As chicks grow older, or as the weather gets warmer, the lamp is raised higher from the floor.

Chickens may be brooded on a larger scale by using a battery of six or more lamps as shown in the illustration. The rule of thumb is that the brooder should provide 3-watts of heat per chick. Thus, a six-unit brooder could be expected to take care of 500 chicks (each bulb is 250-watt).

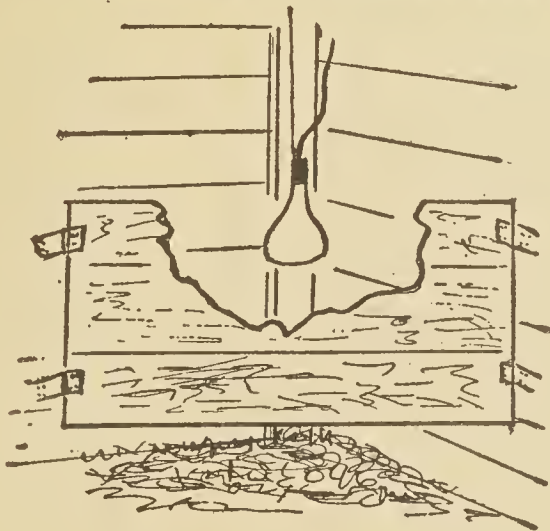
Advantages of the heat lamp, other than low initial cost and

cheap operation, include dry litter, faster feathering and keener appetites, no fire hazard, and all chicks in full view at all times. Even heat distribution keeps chicks from crowding together and smothering.

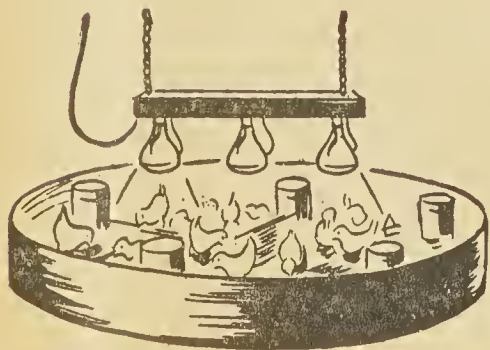
Although this article is intended primarily for the barnyard flock owner, the heat lamp also has been used successfully in large commercial flocks. A few conflicts appear in recommendations for its use in such cases, however, and the commercial poultryman should consult with his county agent or co-op electrification advisor before attempting such installations.

Your Heat Lamp Brooder

3. Hang up the heat lamp behind the partition and about 30 inches above the floor. Use bailing wire to support the unit. The lamp can be used with or without a reflector.



4. A six-lamp chick brooder. Lamps should be placed at 40° angles to each other to provide even heat distribution. As chicks grow older, raise the unit higher from the floor.



Hydro Plant Permit Granted Marshall Co-op

The officials of the French Broad Electric Membership Corporation of Marshall, N. C., were looking ahead ten years and considering Western North Carolina's declining farm manpower when they asked the Federal Power Commission for a six months permit to survey a hydro plant on Yancey County's Cane River.

This permit was recently granted, and the co-op is making additional studies of the proposed \$5,-011,000 project.

Recently completed power requirement studies point up the co-op's need for increased facilities. They indicate that the co-op will increase its present 11,000 membership to at least 16,000 by 1961. At that time, energy demands will approximate 82.2 million kilowatt-hours. If cheaper power can be obtained, these demands might go even higher.

In discussing the hydro proposal with the CAROLINA FARMER, Manager D. M. Robinson of French Broad pointed to 1950 census reports to show that Western North Carolina is steadily losing farm manpower. "If this area is to retain its agricultural prominence," he declared, "electricity must be utilized to fill the gap left by the departure of farm workers. The French Broad wants to do everything within its power to insure an adequate supply of dependable electric service."

The dam being considered would be 100 feet high and 800 feet long. Of concrete construction, it would back the waters of Cane River over 1,500 acres. The powerhouse is designed for a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts.

Robinson pointed out that the permit granted the co-op does not authorize construction of the project, or guarantee that the dam will be built. Considerable data will have to be compiled and analysed before the feasibility of the project can be determined.

. . The Carolina Homemaker . .

I HEREBY RESOLVE . . . TO STAY WITHIN MY FOOD BUDGET

January is the month of fine resolutions. One that is most likely to appear on the list of those who cook is a determination to stay within the food budget.

A good aid for budget-minded cooks is to have on hand a number of inexpensive, yet good eating recipes! Top on your grocery list should be the durum trio—macaroni, spaghetti and noodles. These foods cost only about 3 cents for a 2-ounce serving.

You probably already have a lot of ideas of how to use macaroni products. Here are some suggestions which may supplement your ideas. Macaroni, spaghetti and noodles are ideal accompaniments to animal protein foods—meats, poultry, eggs, milk, fish. They combine, too, to offer nutritious dishes because the plant protein of the durum foods supplement the meat protein so that less is needed.

Remember, too, that the macaroni trio is delicious with fruits and vegetables to make hearty dishes. Fine noodles are a satisfying addition to many fruit and custard desserts.

Below are some recipes which blend eggs and the durum foods in new and interesting ways.

Baked Macaroni with Egg is a sunny main dish which is made in individual baking dishes. It makes a hearty lunch served with buttered toast and a fruit cup dessert.

Baked Macaroni With Egg

6 ounces elbow macaroni
1 cup grated American cheese
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
4 eggs
Salt and pepper

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender (about 8 minutes). Drain and rinse. Add cheese. Combine milk, salt and pepper. Arrange macaroni in individual baking dishes. With a spoon, make a hollow in center of macaroni. Pour $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk mixture on each serving of macaroni. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 15 minutes. Remove from oven and break an egg into each hollow. Return to oven and bake 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

Makes 4 servings.

You've probably made creamed eggs in the past. Here's a recipe of creamed eggs that's sure to please because it offers new taste and texture atop a bed of French Fried Noodles. This is a good Saturday night dinner with enriched hard rolls and a tart salad.

Creamed Eggs On French Fried Noodles

Creamed Eggs

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or margarine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup enriched flour
1 teaspoon salt
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
4 hard cooked eggs, sliced

Melt butter or margarine in top of double boiler. Stir in flour and salt. Gradually add milk, stirring until thickened. Fold in egg slices. Heat thoroughly. Serve hot on French Fried Noodles.

French Fried Noodles

4 ounces fine noodles
Fat for deep frying

Place small amount of uncooked noodles in flat-bottomed wire basket or strainer. Fry in deep hot fat (375 degrees F.) until golden brown about 2 minutes). Drain. Sprinkle with salt. Serve with Creamed Eggs.

Makes 4 servings.

Here's a spaghetti omelet with a glamorous and colorful tomato sauce which will rate high as an unusual and delicious dinner main dish. It will rate high, too, with nutrition-minded cooks because it is a protein-rich dish.

Dude Ranch Eggs

4 ounces elbow spaghetti
4 slices bacon, diced
4 tablespoons bacon drippings
3 tablespoons enriched flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon chili powder
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups cooked tomatoes
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup diced green pepper
4 eggs
1 tablespoon water
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
Dash pepper

Cook spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender (about 7 minutes). Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, fry bacon in heavy skillet until crisp. Drain on absorbent paper. Pour off all but 1 tablespoon drippings from skillet. In saucepan combine 3 tablespoons drippings, flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and chili powder. Gradually add tomatoes and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add green pepper. Beat eggs slightly. Add water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, pepper and spaghetti. Pour egg mixture into hot skillet and cook over low heat. As egg thickens, lift up edge with fork, tipping pan slightly so uncooked mixture runs under. Cook about 2 minutes or until bottom is lightly browned. Pour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato sauce on half of omelet and fold other half over. Slide onto hot platter and top with remaining sauce. Serve hot. Makes 4 servings.

HOMEMAKING NOTES

An old mailing tube is an ideal base on which to roll up linens you don't want creased.

Pin feathers can be more easily removed from a turkey with small tweezers or strawberry huller.

Yolks and whites of eggs can be separated more readily when the eggs are quite cold.

Brown sugar will stay moist if it is kept in a Mason jar and a water-soaked piece of cardboard is put in the jar cap.

(Continued on page 21)

Toddler Outfit



4524
SIZES
1-5 yrs.

Now that she can run and play, you want these adorables for her! A precious little scalloped dress has wings or puff-sleeves. Sunsuit has let-down seat, is cut in one piece. Bonnet is one piece, too.

Pattern 4524 comes in Toddler sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Size 2 dress takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric.

You'll Look Lovely



9187 12-20 30-42

Talk about smart! Wait till you see yourself in this! Gently rounded lapels, pocket edges to match, and long flattering lines on a shirtfrock that is equally good looking in cotton or rayon!

Pattern 9187 in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 35-inch.

Half-Size Style



9376 14½ - 24½

LOOK! This 4-inch-wide bias insert in sleeve and bodice gives you freedom of action! Reach, bend, sweep—do any active sport—this heavenly sleeve gives you plenty of leeway. Good news! This is a HALF-SIZE Style for shorter figures—no alteration worries!

Pattern 9376 in Half-sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, $22\frac{1}{2}$, $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to:
Carolina Farmer 222, Pattern Department, 232 W. 18th St.
New York 11, N. Y.

HOMEMAKING NOTES

(Continued from page 20)

If a different color of tape or string is used in packaging each different type of meat and fruit and vegetable, it can be identified more readily in the home freezer.

The egg yolks left over from an angel food cake can be poached in

boiling water and used in sandwich fillings or salad.

Make certain that both right or both wrong sides are together in putting curtains on stretchers. When the curtains are hung, the meeting edges will be identical.

A cellophane envelope or clear shellac makes a desirable protective covering for a recipe card which can then be wiped with a damp cloth.

Shellac is also a good protection for cook book covers.

Bread stays fresh longer if it is stored in its original wrapping or in freezer wrapping in the refrigerator.

A thin coating of butter keeps the cut surfaces of cheese moist.

When pouring hot liquid into a glass, pour it down a spoon or down the side of the container to prevent breakage.

FERTILIZER

in COTTON PRINT BAGS!

to save you money by the TON



The cost of twenty bags, no matter what they are made of, has to be included in the price of every ton of fertilizer you buy. By packing in re-usable Cotton Bags—dress prints, quality sheeting, and serviceable toweling—your fertilizer manufacturer enables you to recover this bag cost.

Why pay for twenty bags that are a dead expense when, for slightly more, you can get about twenty-five yards of cotton fabric for home sewing—worth much more to you than the original cost of the bags.

Cotton Bags, by paying their own way as containers, save you money on every ton of fertilizer. TALK TO YOUR FERTILIZER DEALER. Let him know that you want fertilizer in Cotton Bags . . . to save you money by the ton.



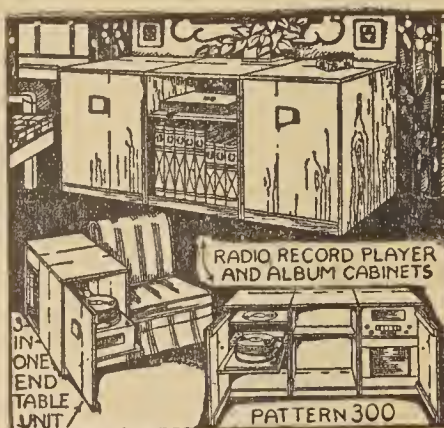
FREE to you—
"Needle Magic with Cotton Bags", 1951 edition with scores of helpful ideas for sewing with Cotton Bags. Write today to:

National Cotton Council
P. O. Box 76, Memphis 1, Tennessee



BUNK BEDS YOU CAN MAKE

The dimensions given on the pattern are for standard size twin-bed springs and mattresses. Use selected quality of stock sizes of lumber, and ordinary hand tools. Pattern 236 is 25c.



A THREE-IN-ONE MUSIC CABINET

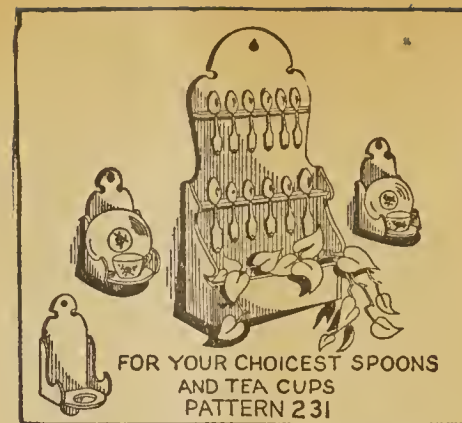
Whether you need a compact three-in-one cabinet or separate cabinets for radio, record player and albums, pattern 300 gives directions for building it. A sliding shelf to fit your machine is a good feature. Price of pattern is 25c.

Send your order for these patterns to—Workshop Pattern Service,
The Carolina Farmer, Bedford Hills, New York

Electric lamps have been designed to kill disease germs in the air by indirect radiation, and they also will kill molds and fungi on surfaces or in liquids by direct radiation.

The best way for a farmer to run a dairy farm profitably is for him to make electricity his hired man.

Electric milking machines and cream separators save the dairyman many hours of hard work.



MAKE THEM YOURSELF

You can make reproductions of these Early American designs by tracing the actual-size patterns directly on to the wood and then cutting them out with a coping saw. Also directions for assembling and finishing are on pattern 231. Price of pattern is 25c.



A NATURE GROUP FOR A CORNER OF THE GARDEN

The pattern gives actual size diagrams for each of the five designs in this nature group. Just trace the designs on outdoor plywood, cut out and paint in realistic colors by following the color chart shown on the pattern. Price of pattern is 25c.

Electric grain driers cut feed costs sharply for the dairy farmer.

Lighting experts say that glare is almost as dangerous to young eyes as insufficient light.

Too many people mistakenly think that a bright light glaring directly on a printed page is "good" lighting.

Parents will find that good lighting in the home will enable children to produce better results in school work.

Editorially Speaking

In this issue, *Carolina Farmer* inaugurates two new columns on national affairs affecting cooperative rural electrification. One is by Robert S. Allen, one of America's most distinguished newspapermen, a columnist and radio commentator. The other is by William S. Roberts, Editor of *Rural Electrification Magazine* and information services for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

These men report facts which other news sources may not deem significant, and they give their opinions in their columns. Readers of *CAROLINA FARMER* probably will not always agree with the opinions expressed, but we believe you will enjoy reading them.

If you differ from their views, we would be glad to publish your views if space permits.

Capital Spotlight



By Robert S. Allen

Washington, Food surpluses in the U. S. are now a myth.

The large pre-Korean stockpiles of basic farm commodities have dropped to alarming low levels.

That's the profoundly significant inside story of a series of reports compiled by the Department of Agriculture.

The figures show that since the outbreak of the communist-instigated war in Korea, the U. S. has been consuming essential farm products much faster than they have been produced.

Most startling is that a bad crop year, or a full-scale war, would deplete our meager reserves and cause shortages and rationing within a short time.

Agriculture Department reports reveal that reserve supplies have been cut heaviest in the following:

COTTON—The November 1 carry-over was at a 25-year low, with only an 8-week supply on hand under current domestic and export requirements.

CORN—As the most important livestock feed, corn is a key defense produce. Yet reserves are down to around 20 per cent of the country's annual requirements — a truly menacing situation.

WHEAT—The U. S. entered World War II with a wheat reserve of 630,000,000 bushels. That enabled the nation to meet the heavy war and post-war demands. Today, our wheat reserves are less than two-thirds of what we had in 1941.

This ominous story is the same in dairy products. Stocks on hand, both private and government, have nose-dived since July 1950. Following is the grim tally:

BUTTER—42,000,000 pounds, down from 185,000,000.

DRIED MILK—130,000,000 pounds, down from 469,000,000.

CHEESE—195,000,000 pounds, down from 254,000,000.

REA'S PART

What to do about this critical condition and desperate need for prompt increased production is causing gravest concern in top policy quarters.

Measures to cope with the pressing problem were the main factor behind certain highly important decisions that have been made by the Agriculture Department but have not yet been announced.

Most far-reaching of them is the decision to seek a speed-up in both the rural electrification and rural telephone programs despite the prospects of more stringent material shortages.

This plan, vigorously urged by REA Administrator Claude Wickard, calls for substantial increases for both programs in the new

budget that is now being put together by the Bureau of the Budget for President Truman.

Wickard, stressing the vital role these two programs will play in boosting farm production and saving manpower, has asked for the following appropriations:

Approximately \$125,000,000 in new electrification loan funds. This is one-fourth more than the \$100,000,000 Congress voted this year.

Approximately \$25,000,000 in new telephone loan funds. This is nearly three times the \$9,000,000 Congress granted this year. (ED. NOTE: This does not include a "contingency" addition of \$25-million for telephone loans which may be available during the current fiscal year.)

Approximately \$8,750,000 in administrative funds. This \$1,000,000 increase over the \$7,750,000 voted this year is essential if the urgently-needed speed-up program is to be effectively conducted.

POWER TRUST

It will take a lot more than the millions of dollars of paid advertisements and sweet talk by the "friendly" private-profit utility companies to smooth over the treatment which one of them accorded a small Western community.

The shocking case involves the Public Service Company of Colorado and the 650 residents of the mining town of Frederick who wanted to obtain low-cost current from a Federal dam.

Frederick, which owns its own electric system, had for years paid the outrageously high wholesale rate of 2-cents a kilowatt hour for its power from the Colorado Public Service Company.

Recently, upon the completion of the government's huge Big Thompson Dam, a "wheeling agreement" was signed with the Public Service Company under which it contracted to transmit this public power to publically owned systems for one mil a kilowatt hour. For Frederick, that would have meant a tremendous gain; a wholesale rate considerably less than half what it was being soaked by the profiteering utility.

But the corporation flatly refused to sell to Frederick at that price. The little mining town was defiantly denied the benefits of the great government dam built by the people's money for the people.

So Frederick struck back at the hoggish utility. The town decided to build its own connection to the highline carrying Big Thompson power. The line passed only a half-mile from the community.

But no sooner was this plan initiated than the utility rushed to court and obtained an injunction against Frederick.

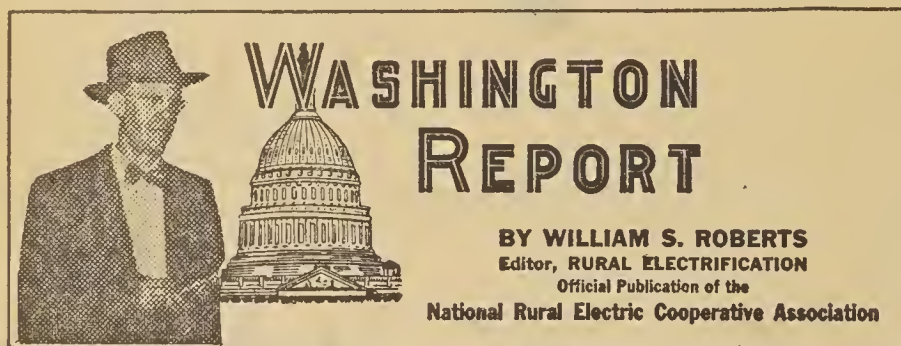
But the townsfolks are far from

licked. They have voted to raise funds to fight the utility tooth and nail.

NEW YEAR'S NOTES

The country will use all the power that can be generated in the next two years and then some. That's the opinion of Chairman Gordon Dean of the Atomic Energy Commission. "All of the 7,000,000 kilowatts in new generating capacity next year will be spoken for by the time it comes in," he says. "Further, it is very questionable whether the same expansion rate can be maintained because of critical shortages in steel, aluminum and copper." . . .

President Truman may have to appoint two TVA officials next year instead of one. Chairman Gordon Clap is privately talking of quitting in 1952 . . . Senator William Langer, (N. D.), a militant REA support, charges that the utilities already are active in trying to defeat him in 1952. Langer has been conferring with Senator Clinton Anderson, (N. M.), on how to combat this powerful opposition . . . Representative Clarence Cannon, (Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declares he will strongly support an increase in REA funds.



Rural systems are always the first to feel the pinch of even localized power shortages. For that reason they will be most concerned by a general forecast of power shortages throughout the nation, which will be revealed soon by defense agencies.

Commercial power company spokesmen try to discredit any mention of power shortages. Among their motives are efforts to prevent rural systems from building their own independent power plants and to block Federal development of hydro-electric sites. They will have a hard time juggling figures or explaining away the inability of the nation to keep pace with electric power goals, which are not being attained even though the defense program is not yet in high gear.

It will soon be public knowledge that even the minimum objectives set up by the Defense Electric Power Administration for expanding power generation throughout the nation are not being met. DEPA refers to it as "slippage" in production schedules.

Private, public and cooperative utilities planned an increase of 30-million kw in their generating

capacity in 1952, 1953 and 1954. At least that much is necessary just to meet military, industrial, farm and domestic requirements which have already been determined. New loads of large size still in the "planning stage" are not included in the estimates upon which these requirements are based. Therefore, present goals might become inadequate as the defense is expanded.

For 1952, known requirements for electric power will increase 9½ million kw, the largest increase on record in any one year. About a half million kw of new generating capacity which was planned to meet that demand is already out the window, principally due to shortages of copper and steel. In 1953 utilities are expected to fall 2-million kw behind their planned expansion programs which are necessary to meet another 10-million kw of new anticipated loads.

* * *

Any shortage of power supply on rural electric systems may cut dangerously into the big new increase in agricultural production asked by USDA for 1952. Less power will be available, and the electric motor and other power

equipment for farms are a must to make up for the decline in the availability of human labor.

Electricity has reached around 80% of America's farms. The big job ahead now is to complete the job as rapidly as possible and to devise ways to keep enough energy flowing on rural lines to meet rapidly increasing use of power for production on the average farm.

Curtailement of materials or restrictions on production of electrical farm equipment would be damaging to the defense effort. Defense agency planners are becoming more aware of these facts, but still don't seem able to obtain enough production to go around for all the demands directly related to the defense effort.

Shortages of steel are delaying Federal hydro projects as well as private utility expansion programs. However, the corporation disease of blindness to shortages seems to be prevalent. Just as commercial utilities have long denied there could be such a thing as a power shortage, the steel executives vigorously deny there is a steel shortage. Executives of Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel this month moaned about their outlook in future markets. They talked an "appreciable and substantial overall surplus of steel" within the next five years, and both claimed some of their markets are already drying up. That is reminiscent of statements made by private power companies five years ago that the na-

(See REPORT, Page 26)

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Electric Co-ops In Action

ELECTRIFICATION ADVISORS TO MEET

A series of meetings for Electrification Advisors that should be of great value to everyone concerned has been scheduled for 1952. Action is being taken to make these meetings even more interesting and informative than the past meetings, and a larger attendance is anticipated during 1952 than ever before.

The first 1952 meeting will be held at the O'Henry Hotel in Greensboro on February 26-27-28. An interesting program will be presented on "Lighting." Expertly trained specialists, all of whom are authorities on this subject, will conduct the meeting and the most modern lighting equipment will be demonstrated.

"Home Laundry Equipment" will be the topic of the second meeting scheduled for June 3-4-5 in Raleigh. Another meeting will be held October 21-23 to discuss plans for 1953.

It is hoped that the managers as well as Electrification Advisors of every electric co-op in North Carolina will be present at each meeting.

DAVIE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, at Mocksville, has had a loan approved by REA for \$850,000. Through it 30 miles of distribution lines and improvements will be constructed to serve 300 members as well as 26 miles of transmission line and 25 miles of tie in line.

UNION ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Monroe, received word that their \$825,000 loan has been approved. The proposed 167 miles of distribution line will reach 500 co-op members and 26 miles of transmission and 31 miles of tie line.

WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Bellhaven, will construct 90 miles of distribution line to reach 360 new consumers with a \$505,000 loan approved December 7 by REA.

Through the loan 28 miles of transmission line will be built together with a substation and headquarters facilities.

HALIFAX ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, ENFIELD, has completed the renovation of its office building. The changes made provide more space and allow complete utilization of all available floor space. Manager T. B. Slade says that the increase in the efficiency of the service which the co-op is able to render its members as a result of these improvements has already justified the changes.

He also reports that the entire co-op area has been rezoned in order that members in each zone will have equal representation on the Board of Directors. The previous zones were established in 1941.

ROANOKE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, RICH SQUARE, is looking forward to the completion of its new headquarters building. Manager V. E. Taylor states that the material shortage has already delayed completion by several months. This co-op has recently applied for a new loan of \$10,000 to finance the purchase of appliances and plumbing equipment by its members.

EDGEcombe-MARTIN COUNTY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, TARBORO, has adopted the system of allowing their members to read their own meters. Previously, the co-op had read each meter every month. Manager G. Leslie Rucker reports that since the conversion of all dial type meters to the cyclometer type, the new system works well.

CARTERET - CRAVEN ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, MOREHEAD CITY, members recently enjoyed their most successful annual meeting since the cooperative was organized. Over 1,100 members ate a barbecue dinner, watched television, viewed an electrical appliance display, attended a business meeting and elected new directors. Some lucky members carried home

prizes consisting of a deep freeze, a range, water heater and other appliances.

The Directors of **RUTHERFORD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, FOREST CITY**, have authorized a system study to see what changes in the power lines and substations will be needed for the next ten years. The new system study is necessitated by the tremendous increase in average kilowatt consumption by members of this co-op over each prior year.

REPORT

(Continued from page 24)

tion would have "power running out of our ears" by now, even without the vast expansion of Federal public power projects which they opposed.

The American people should be confused by such pessimistic attitudes of businessmen. The same men are the first to extoll the "dynamic expansion" influences of the type of uncontrolled free enterprise exploitation they advocate.

Farmers and other small business operators will be the first to feel the pinch of shortsighted estimates of future requirements for either power or materials during the emergency. The American public is dependent upon them for influencing the nation's programs so that defense planning will be adequate.

* * *

Two Congressional committees ran head on recently in their analysis of the speed at which we are mobilizing our resources. The Congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production under Senator Maybank (S. C.) has put out a report that at first look whitewashes the accomplishments of the program Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilizer, has produced for putting this country on a semi-wartime footing. Previously Senator Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) had issued the report of his Senate Armed Services Preparedness subcommittee which had lashed the Wilson program as inadequate.

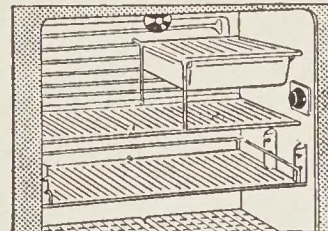
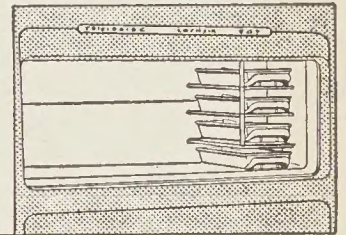
Fits your way of living...

The new Frigidaire Imperial—made for once-a-week shopping!



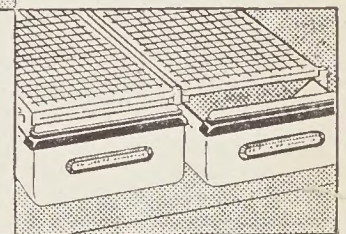
THIS 10 CU. FT. FRIGIDAIRE 2-door Imperial gives you up to 50% more storage space than old refrigerators of comparable size. Even the Hydrators "stack up" to make extra space. Yes, there's space galore, plus food-keeping conveniences like the acid-resisting, all-porcelain interior—aluminum shelves that can't rust—Basket-Drawer for small things. And the Frigidaire Imperial gives you *three kinds* of safe cold, each with its own refrigerating system.

Food-Freezer Cold in separate Locker-Top. Gives constant, safe protection—weeks on end—for 73 lbs. of frozen foods. Cuts down on trips to locker plant.



Super-Safe Cold in Food Compartment. Foods stay fresh days longer because of the Super-Safe Cold provided by Frigidaire's exclusive Refrig-o-plate.

Super-Moist Cold in Hydrators, provided by chilling coils in walls, keeps nearly a bushel of fruits and vegetables garden-fresh. Actually restores crispness.



All three refrigerating systems are operated by a single Meter-Miser—simplest cold-making mechanism ever built—only Frigidaire has it!

Defrosts itself! The Imperial's main food compartment has the exclusive Refrig-o-plate, providing positive moisture control and automatic defrosting. And foods don't change temperature during defrosting.

See the new Frigidaire Refrigerators—and other Frigidaire Appliances at your Frigidaire Dealer's next time you're in town. Or write Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio. In Canada, Leaside (Toronto 17), Ontario.

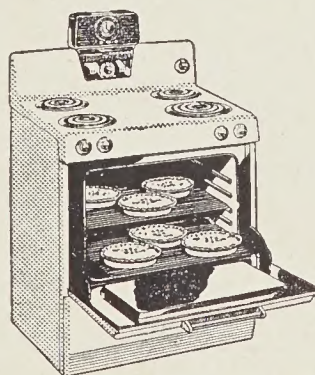
Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.



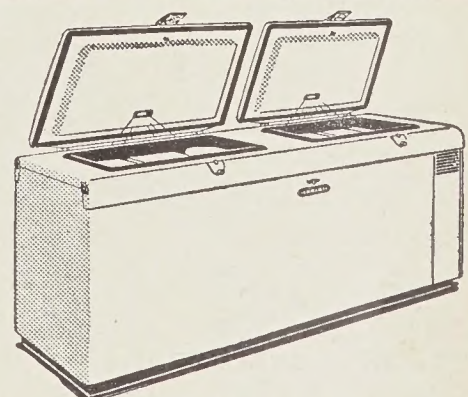
Frigidaire

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Electric Ironers • Food Freezers • Milk Coolers
Electric Water Heaters • Air Conditioners
Electric Dehumidifier



Frigidaire "Thrifty-30" Electric Range—ideal for farm kitchens—is low in price, compact, thrifty! Only 30 inches wide, it has ample capacity for big harvest meals. Thrifty giant oven has room for 6 big pies, or 10 loaves of bread.

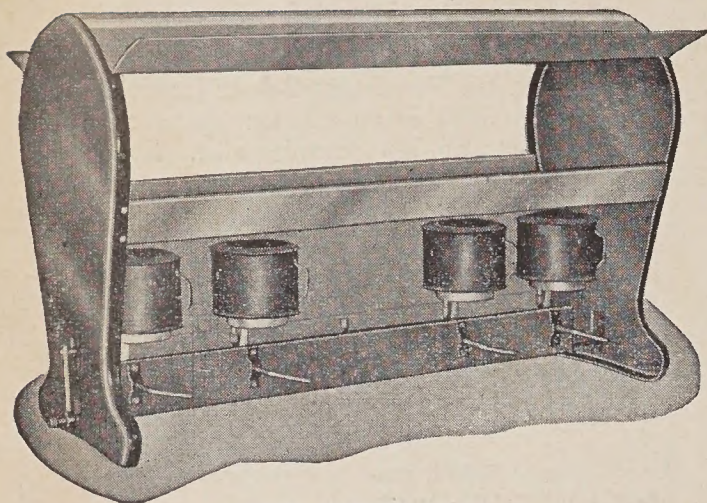


New Frigidaire Food Freezers available in several sizes. Whichever size you choose, you'll find many new convenience features. And frozen foods are protected by a constant flow of *safe cold* from Frigidaire's Meter-Miser mechanism.

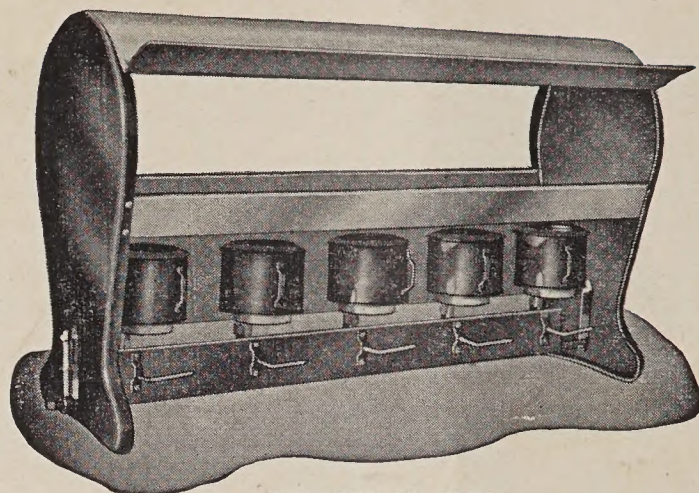
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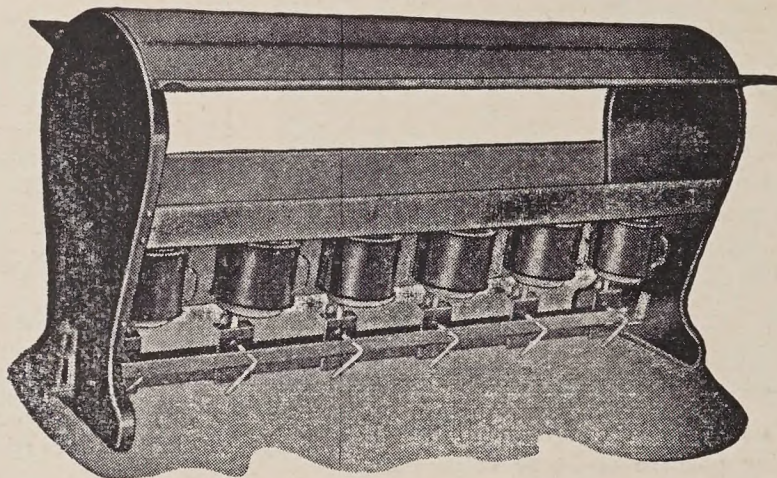


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14'x14' BARN — 4 UNITS
18'x18' BARN — 6 UNITS

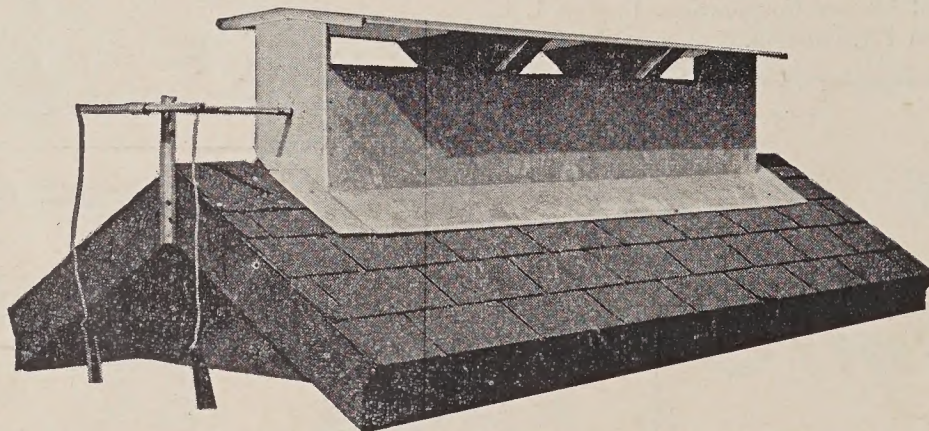
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